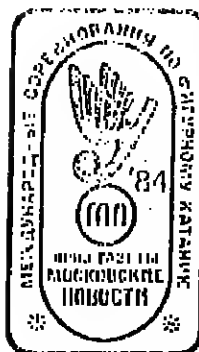


SPORTS



'MOSCOW NEWS' 84 PRIZE: VIEWS OF THE COACHES

On the eve of the contests, an MNI correspondent asked leading Soviet coaches whose tasks were preparing for the "Moscow News" Prize to give their views on the event.

Tatiana TARASOVA,
Merited Coach of the USSR:

The "Moscow News" contests are my most favourite and the most important of all international competitions of the season. I remember it was the first competition for which I coached my pupils. For us coaches it is the opportunity to display our new programmes — the product of six months' work — for the first time in a very competitive atmosphere.

Getting ready for a new season and thinking over new programmes, my pupils Natalia Belemyanova and Andriy Bukin have sought to create something more than a solid composition, the unity of subject and musical theme.

Stanislav ZHUK,
Merited Coach of the USSR:

On the whole, the past season was successful for my pupil Alexander Fadeyev who, for the first time, has become European champion and a world bronze medalist. There can be no doubt that Alexander could have shown better results at the Olympiad in Sarajevo, but his injury somewhat hampered his pre-Olympic preparations. The main task for this season is to achieve a stable, high-class performance of all the complicated elements, particularly four-turn jumps.

Training in my group now is the Olympic Prize and world championship winner Anna Kondrasheva.

Natalia DUBOVA,
Merited Coach of the USSR:

For me and my pupils Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomaren-

ko the Olympic season has become a serious international debut: we won bronze medals at the Olympic Games and in the European championship.

For my pupils, the "Moscow News" Prize opens the season, and we are going out onto the ice with great hopes of winning medals of the highest merit. Together with choreographer Yelena Khollina, Marina, Sergei and I have prepared a surprise for figure skating lovers: the Klimova-Ponomarenko duet has for long been taken as a romantic pair, and now they will appear in an unusual key, as the new programme is based on Latin American rhythms.

Yelena CHAIKOVSKAYA,
Merited Coach of the USSR:

My pupils, Vladimir Kotin and the dancing duet of Olga Volozhinskaya and Alexander Svinin are co-participants in the "Moscow News" Prize contests. They meet the new season in a militant mood, and are ready for rivalry over high places on the all-Union and international arena.

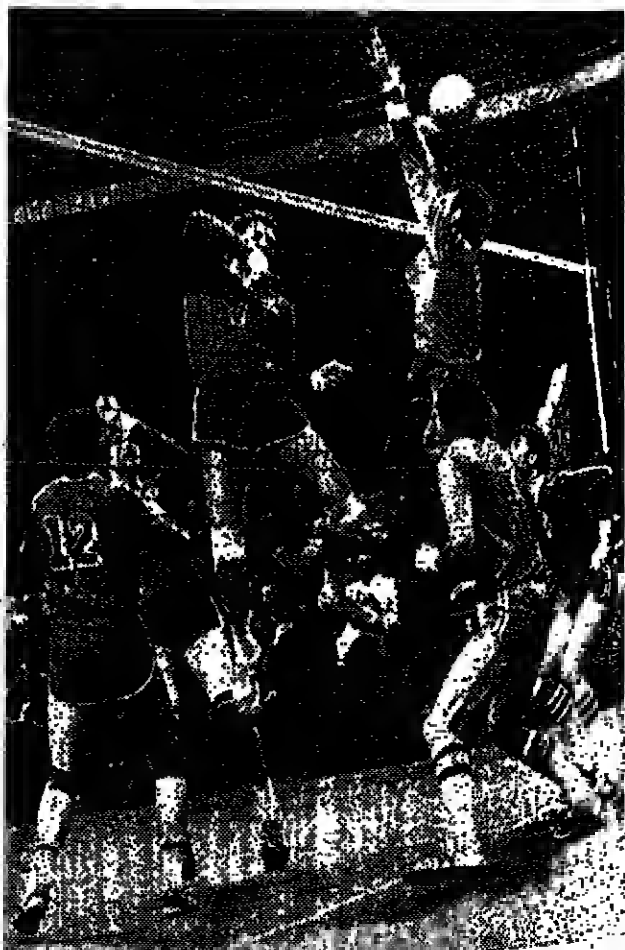
Kotin has done a lot of work on the compulsory programme, and a new short programme has been prepared to musical fragments from Glinka's opera "Ruslan and Lyudmila". Volozhinskaya and Svinin intend to regain their positions to the USSR national team. This can be seen from their victory in the Canadian tournament where such an authority as Pamela Davies of Britain highly estimated their performance.



In the USSR ice-hockey championship CAC outplayed Moscow Spartak 6-1. Photo by Yuri Tsvetkov

TOP EIGHT KNOWN

Five closing games to the second stage of the national ice-hockey championship were played on the first day of December. In Voskresensk, local Khimik gave in to the leaders Moscow Dynamo 3-0. Three teams — Spartak, Riga Dynamo and Izhetel—which as-



Moscow Region Dynamo heat vialling Kocakmet of Hungary 4-1 in a recent European Cup Winners Cup match. Photo by Sergei Piontsev

FOOTBALL NEWS

Bangkok. Odessa Chernomorsk beat the junior national team of Thailand 1-0 at the start of their tour here. Igor Belanov scored in the 67th minute. Rostov-on-the-Don Army Club beat Iraq's under-21 team 1-0 in their second game here. Peking. Vilnius Zalgiris of the USSR has ended its tour of Chi-

na, playing two games with local football clubs. It lost 0-2 in Dailang and won 2-0 in Shanghai. Both goals were scored by Rastukov.

Leader's hard burden

After eight "full" rounds when all the adjourned games were played out at the world chess Olympiad both the USSR men's and women's teams led with 24.5 and 18 points respectively.

In the men's section following the USSR were the USA, Bulgaria and Sweden.

In the women's contest Bulgaria and Romania ran behind the USSR. In the tenth round the USSR men's team clashed with the USA. The latter won the right to face the leaders having outstripped altogether several teams by crushing Cuba 3.5 to 0.5. The USSR suffered its first defeat at 1.5 to 2.5. Still both our teams have sewn up the title.

USSR TEAM HAS TO WIN

In order to get into the final of the 1986 world football championship in Mexico, the Soviet team has to win at least four of the six remaining matches, said at a press conference in Moscow head of the USSR Department of Football Vyacheslav Kolosov. This is a hard task, but it can be done, he added.

The past season was highly unlucky for the Soviet team. In two elimination matches of the forthcoming world championship

it scored only one point losing to Ireland 0-1, and drawing 1-1 its game with Norway. Lying ahead are games with two strong teams — Denmark and Switzerland.

In January, the Soviet team will take part in the international tournament to India for the Jawaharlal Nehru Cup and then go to play a number of friendly matches in Italy. A major football event is in store for the football fans to

the Soviet Union next year. Between August 24 and September 7, games will be played at Soviet stadiums as part of the world junior championship between players under 20 years of age. President of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) Joao Havelange says that for their importance these matches are second only to the World Cup among grown-ups.

Vladimir McMillin

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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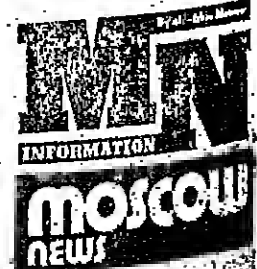
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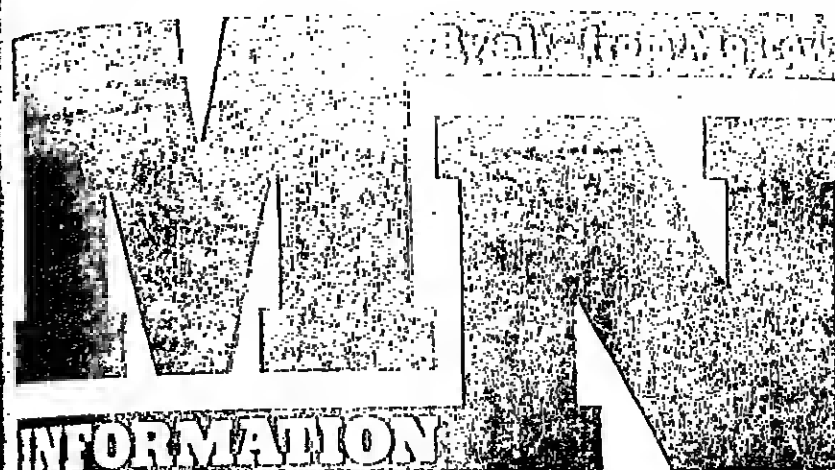
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Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Sunday.
Index 50078



No. 95 (610), DECEMBER 8-10, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

USSR favours radical decisions

The Soviet Union is ready for radical decisions that would ensure the cessation of the arms race, the banning and eventual elimination of nuclear arms, said Konstantin Chernenko in a reply to an appeal from the Fourth Congress of the International Institute for the Prevention of Nuclear War.

The Soviet leader noted that it would be impossible to prevent nuclear war within "limited" confines. The price for misadventures of irresponsible politicians would be the planet Earth being reduced into ash.

The Soviet Union shares your eagerness to halt the race towards the irreparable, said Konstantin Chernenko.

This country has already agreed an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It proposes that nuclear war be frozen, that an agreement be reached on complete abolition of nuclear tests.

Of primary importance today

is the solution of the problem of outer space weapons. Unless reliable barriers are put in its way, militarization of outer space would obliterate everything that has been achieved in arms limitation. It will also spur up the arms race in other directions and sharply increase the threat of a nuclear war.

Being firmly resolved to achieve a serious breakthrough in reducing the threat of war, the Soviet Union will take part in the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations in order to achieve mutually acceptable agreements on the entire range of issues involved in nuclear and space weapons, said Konstantin Chernenko.

We are ready to interact honestly and in a constructive way with all those who really wish that international developments do not proceed along the path of nuclear contest, but advance towards strengthening peace and security, detente and trust.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed measures for preventing pollution of the atmosphere in cities, towns and settlements and industrial centres.

In a decision taken on this issue, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers outlined a large-scale programme for the implementation of which will ensure further reduction in the level of pollution of the air basin.

The Politbureau examined a number of issues in international relations relating to the development of resources in Antarctica. The Soviet Union is guided by the necessity of making the region, which is based on the Antarctic Treaty, ensure reliable and active cooperation of interested countries in the exploitation of natural resources on the sixth continent exclusively for peaceful purposes, reliably protect Antarctica from all military activities.

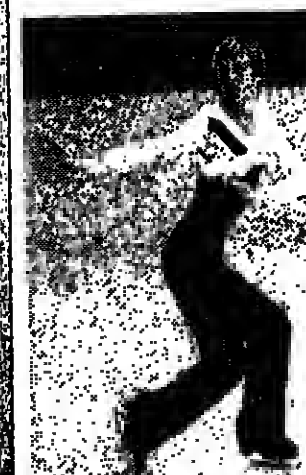
The Politbureau also heard and approved a report by Comrade Andrei Gromyko on the results of the Warsaw Treaty For-

sign Ministers Committee meeting.

The Politbureau approved the talks held between Comrade Konstantin Chernenko and prominent American industrialist and public figure, Armand Hammer. It also heard and approved reports presented by Comrades Nikolai Tikhonov and Mikhail Gorbachev on their talks with Co-Chairman of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, D. Andress, who is also a Chairman of Board of Directors of the ADM firm. In this respect, it was noted that the Soviet leadership understands the American business community's interest in normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR wants good relations with the United States on the basis of equality, mutual respect and on the consideration of each other's legitimate interests; it favours development of mutually advantageous commercial, economic and other relations, for which purpose it is necessary to remove artificial barriers.



Welcoming participants to the competition.



Stephan Pickavence at Briana.



Big show of figure skaters in Luzhniki

91 sportsman from 14 countries compete in the 19th International "Moscow News" Prize Figure Skating Competition in the Palace of Sport of the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow.

The final winners, sports pairs, are being determined late at night on Friday, December 7, when this issue goes to the press. Therefore, the presentation of the "Crystal Skates"—the main prize of the paper—will have to be delayed till the next issue.



Larisa Selezneva-Oleg Makarov (USSR).

Petrov, Vitaly Yegorov and Leonid Kazakov.

Fadeyev, who wonderfully began the season with a brilliant win in Tokyo at a prestigious international tournament, was unbridled this time, too. He managed everything that was conceived in the programme. And this is only the beginning of the season. The judges gave him the following marks for the short programme—two 6.0, ten 5.5 and two 5.0. Kotin and Petrov also did well but failed to reach Fadeyev.

In the pairs 111 pairs from three nations) world champions Leningraders Yelena Vafava and Oleg Vasiliev refused attendance at the last moment due to

(Continued on page 8)

SPACE IN THE SERVICE OF PEACE

Members of the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace and against Nuclear Threat have signed, at a ceremony in Moscow, the Göttingen Appeal of scientists calling for prevention of deployment of all types of weapons in outer space.

By so doing, we have joined the many thousands of voices of Soviet scientists who share the opinion of the Göttingen Congress on preventing outer space militarization, said Academician

Yevgeny Velikhov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The delegates of the Congress were unanimous in their view that space must remain free from all weapons, and that the exploitation should only serve the cause of peace. Yev. Velikhov noted.

The Appeal also welcomes the Soviet Union's unilateral undertaking not to be the first to launch any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space.

Mexican contrasts

"Today, the artist must fight for peace and social justice not only with art, but also with their pens, their words and all other means available to them," said the Mexican artist David Alfaro Siqueiros, whose works are being exhibited at the USSR Academy of Arts in Moscow. His works express, better than anything else, the credo of his life and the aim of his art.

On display are forty paintings, as well as a number of drawings, graphic sheets, and photographs of his murals.

His creative heritage impresses one with its scope, technique and contents. He is spoken of as one of the creators of an inimitable modern progressive art concepts in Mexico.

Siqueiros was elected Honorary Member of the USSR Academy of Arts and awarded the Lenin Peace Prize. D. A. Siqueiros was a prominent political and public figure and a great friend of the Soviet Union. He visited Moscow on several occasions.

FACTS and EVENTS

• More than 800,000 Argentinians have put their signatures under the appeal for peace which in May this year was issued by the public organization "One Hundred for Survival". The organization includes prominent political and trade union leaders and representatives of Argentina's scientific and cultural communities seeking to contribute to the struggle of the people of the planet for peace and against the threat of thermonuclear war.

• Two hundred and ninety prefectures, cities, towns and villages in Japan have declared themselves nuclear-free zones. According to the newspaper "Asahi Shimbun", despite pressure from the Conservative government, the number of the participants of this movement has more than doubled over the past eleven months.

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APPEAL TO REASON

New York. Cessation of the arms race, prevention of nuclear disaster and attainment of worldwide security cannot be achieved through further development of military technologies and creation of new weapons systems. The road towards achieving these goals lies through conclusion of agreements on arms control and disarmament, relaxation of tensions, and through overcoming of suspicions and

distrust in relations between states, said the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

Addressing the New York Foreign Policy Association, he said that the most serious threat to peace lies in the plans to spread the arms race into space, particularly creation and deployment of a large-scale anti-missile system with the elements based in space.

More military spending by NATO

Brussels. The NATO Defense Planning Committee recently held a meeting which was attended by defense ministers of the organization's member countries (with the exception of France (it withdrew from the bloc's military wing in 1966). Under pressure from the United States, the ministers agreed on a plan for the development of NATO's military infrastructure for 1985-90. Under the plan the allies are to spend an extra 7,850 million dollars over the next six years on the modernization of existing and construction of new military airfields, landing strips, hangars,

ammunition depots, as well as on the development of military communications systems.

Washington has made its NATO allies accept these huge expenditures in order to ensure a material base for sending major contingents of its troops and military equipment to Europe in case of hostilities.

Experts believe that, as a result of the decision adopted under American pressure, the expenditures for these purposes over the next six years will increase by forty per cent in real terms as compared with the recent level of military spending.

Purchase expensive and use suicidal

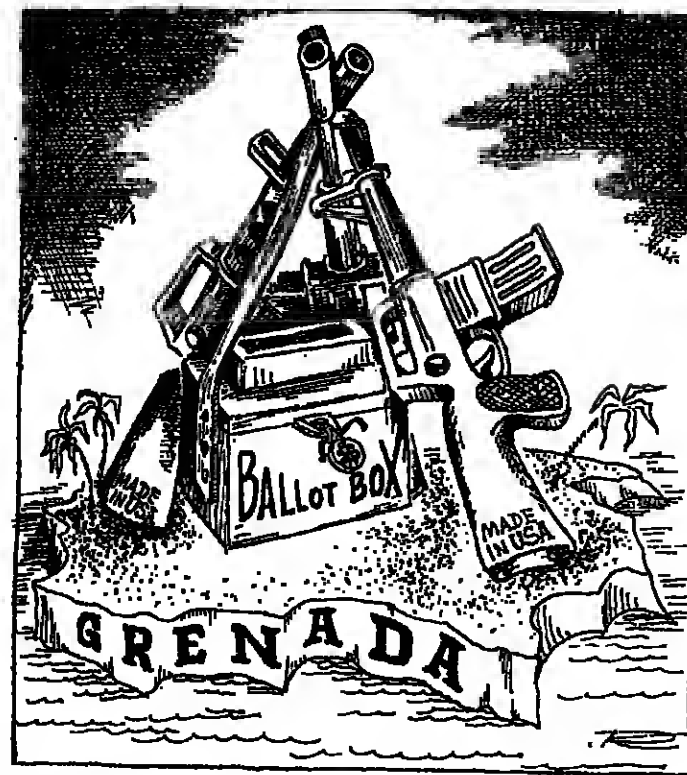
London. Addressing members of the Association of American Correspondents in London, the Labour leader Neil Kinnock said he favoured reductions in nuclear arms. He warned that improvements in the weapons systems and the threat of militarization of outer space over the next two years will make these reductions much more difficult.

During his recent meeting in the Kremlin, he noted, Konstantin Chernenko confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to respond to a British renunciation of nuclear weapons by reducing and

destroying the number of the medium-range missiles in the European Soviet Union to match the number of nuclear missiles which would be eliminated by the British side.

I would like to stress that the Labour Party will continue to play a full and active role in the efforts to reduce nuclear arsenals. If a Labour government comes to power, it will agree with the Soviet Union over reductions of equal amounts of nuclear missiles.

Among other things, Labour favours curtailing the pro-



Supporting "general" elections...

Drawing by Konstantin Rybulko

gramma to equip British submarines with the American Trident nuclear missile system. The full cost of this programme implemented by the Conservative government can be for in excess of 11 thousand million pounds sterling. These are weapons whose purchase would be disastrously expensive and whose use would be suicidal.

Law of the Sea Convention: stabilizing influence

New York. The UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has described the UN Conven-

tion of the Law of the Sea as one of the major achievements of the international community. In his report, he notes that the Convention has been a major contribution to the progressive development of international law making it a basis for international relations. Even before it has been put into effect, the Convention is a stabilizing influence in the area of the law of the sea, says the report.

Complying with the Convention, most states have already made relevant changes in their national policies and legislation or are in the process of their introduction, the report continues. As of October 31, it has been signed by 138 states and other legal subjects.

Election manifesto INC

New Delhi. In case of the general elections scheduled for December, the Indian National Congress (I) will take the country along the line of strengthening national independence and economic progress, states the election manifesto published by the party.

Noting India's success in the past few years, the Congress stresses that the country has been growing steadily in much faster than the rest of the world.

Grain production has increased, reaching a record of more than 150 million tons in 1983-84 (fiscal year). The inflation has been brought under control, while the country has been maintaining the basic necessities, thus forcing millions of families to improve their living standards.

In the manifesto it confirmed its resolve to carry out the policy of peace in foreign relations, to ensure the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, to strengthen of friendship and cooperation among countries, and to continue to work against imperialism, racism, and exploitation.

New Swiss president

Bern. Representative of the Swiss Democratic Christian (DCP), Kurt Furgler, has been elected President of the Confederation for 1985. He is Vice-President of the Federal Council (government). The Federal Department of the Interior, DCP member, Agostini, was elected the Vice-President for the next year.

According to the constitution, the president, elected for a five-year term, is the head of the government.

Efforts to save lives in Bhopal

New Delhi. The Indian Red Cross Society is working in Bhopal to help the victims of the gas leak.

The disaster at the Union Carbide factory of the American company, Union Carbide, where poisonous gas leaked, has killed more than 2,000 people and injured more than 20,000. The gas leak occurred on December 3, 1984.

The disaster has caused a major health crisis in Bhopal. The Union Carbide company has been accused of covering up the disaster.

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Statement by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry

Managua. The Government of Nicaragua has resolutely condemned a provocative statement by President Reagan in which he took the country along the line of strengthening national independence and economic progress, states the statement published by the Foreign Ministry.

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FACTS AND EVENTS

① The USA and Israel were the only nations to vote against a UN resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its desire to develop nuclear weapons, Reuters reports from New York.

② Concorde is the name of the first satellite which the Soviet Union has launched. It is an integrated economic grouping of Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru and Ecuador.

③ It took Japan 60 years to double its population. According to the bureau of statistics, in the middle of the current year the country's population reached 120,000,000.

④ The USA and Israel were the only nations to vote against a UN resolution condemning the Soviet Union for its desire to develop nuclear weapons, Reuters reports from New York.

⑤ The disaster at the Union Carbide factory of the American company, Union Carbide, where poisonous gas leaked, has killed more than 2,000 people and injured more than 20,000. The gas leak occurred on December 3, 1984.



Members of the Heredia Ponsard Order cooperatives in Nicaragua have just added their session of military training at a local self-defence unit. Nicaraguan peasants have only minutes to spare for relaxation. The situation around the republic continues to grow tense. Agricultural cooperatives near the borders have become targets of the terrorist activities perpetrated by counter-revolutionary gangs in the United States and to create a pretext for a direct intervention by the American troops in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry points out that this sinister campaign is accompanied by a build-up of American military presence in Central America and preparations for a range of CIA mercenaries for new criminal actions against the Nicaraguan people.

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Masters of 'delicate' missions

New York. "The New York Times" reports that at present preparations are going on in the United States of special units whose task consists in carrying out such "delicate" missions as liquidation of foreign leaders, capture of air fields and other strategically vital objects, and organization of espionage and other acts of sabotage.

One of such "anti-terrorist" detachments, according to the testimony of "The New York Times", is based in Fort Bragg in the state of North Carolina. Only in the past few years the newspaper points out, this elite "counter-terrorist" brigade of the Pentagon has been several times sent on secret missions to some parts of the world. Last year, more than one hundred million dollars have been spent for these purposes, and this year, the paper stresses, twice as much is to be spent.

It is a rather serious attitude towards the project in Japan, a country with a high density of the population.

A special commission has been set up in Japan to study the project of K. Terai (a prominent Japanese scientist) which has already been backed by the industrial and scientific communities.

Terai has suggested that a satellite-city, with a population of up to 2 million, be built in the open sea 370 km from Tokyo. Four decks (the design reminds of a floating drilling rig) should be built on pillars. The size of each of such decks could be 5 square kilometres, with 20-metre gaps between them. According to the design, houses, shops, parks and an airport are to be built on the upper deck. The second deck will be a transportation network based around automatic trains. The ocean city's industrial centre must be built on the third deck.

According to Terai's estimates, the project will cost 85,000 million dollars. Nevertheless, there is a rather serious attitude towards the project in Japan, a country with a high density of the population.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ALL THE KING'S MEN

If the trumpet call sounds without confidence, who will prepare for the battle? This is a question from the Bible, writes Gennady Gogolov in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Similarly, if the official voices in Washington sound without harmony, who and how will get ready there for the Soviet-American talks?

There is no unity in the administration. It was not to put all these voices into a system we shall have the following spectrum.

The "realists" are convinced that America can do without arms control.

The "power politicians" are in negotiations from the position of strength. However, a self-evident condition for such talks is that they are to be held on an equal footing.

The "proceduralists" are the ones of the negotiators in dragging out the time so as to continue the build-ups in American arms.

The "casualties" predict failure not from the beginning, but from the end, asserting that even if some agreements are reached the Senate will block them all the same. There are no "optimists" among the King's men. Only the president himself feels optimistic.

Commenting on a visit of the West German leader Helmut Kohl to the United States, Yury Gulyayev writes in PRAVDA:

Visiting Washington, the West German Chancellor spoke at every step about a complete agreement and identity of interests with the American partner, and he assured everybody of his "warm support" for the policy pursued by the US administration. The language which Helmut Kohl has chosen is also remarkable. It seems that it reflects the position of his government which has brought Bonn to giving the final consent for the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles.

And indeed, the West German side has never said a word about the need for such measures as prevention of militarization of space. Neither has it put forward a single initiative of its own to waive the interests of defence. Such things were lacking, although West Germany could undoubtedly, with a healthy fear of its people, work for the actual interests of peace, health and cooperation in Europe. However, today, Bonn pretends a different course which is causing concern among nations.

DIPLOMACY OF INTIMIDATION

The policy of intimidation is how an American TV commentator described the US policy of suppressing tensions in Central America, writes Dmitry Volsky in NEW TIMES.

Intimidation should be only in the Sino-Soviet and Nicaraguan. The moment chosen for the attempt at imposing of anti-Nicaraguan hysteria makes the intent, however, not accidentally its outcome was turned to a comedy: with the Reagan election victory, the aim is to intensify by force the kind of policy his administration intend. In course towards development of arms during its second term of office, the policy is primarily to intensify against which undeclared wars have been launched. In its counter Afghanistan and Angola. In fact, the demonstrative preparation of aggression against Nicaragua is a sign of the general strategic concept of state terrorism, under which the USA assumes the right to "direct strikes" at any country that does not toe the line of the White House, the magazine emphasizes.

FROM THE LOCAL TO THE GLOBAL IS ONE STEP

Can the conflict in Chad be described as local? Answering this question in IZVESTIYA, the newspaper's political observer Vladimir Kudryavtsev writes:

If we look at the conflict in Chad from the political point of view and judge about it from the extent of involvement of other countries, I personally would not risk describing it as local.

And indeed, it can hardly be local while the United States, interfering into the domestic affairs of Chad by the proxy of its NATO allies is actually spreading, in very quiet ways, the kind of policy to non-Atlantic bloc to non-Atlantic bloc. It suits the interests of the United States that the critical situation inside Chad remains as tense as long as possible, because this can always be used as a pretext for expanding the "locality" of the conflict in Chad. One example is provided by the crude pressure the United States has exerted on Libya. The influence of Libya's anti-imperialist line on the foreign political orientation in some African and Arab states does not fall in favour with the authors of hegemonistic plans devised by the American administration.

VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHEPOROV

WARSAW TREATY: ELIMINATE TENSIONS, AND RETURN TO DETENTE

The Berlin session of the Warsaw Treaty Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs sounded concern over the tensions prevailing in Europe and the world as a whole. Their concern has fairly serious justifications. The deployment of US medium-range missiles continues in Western Europe. The NATO Defense Planning Committee has just approved the "Rogers plan" calling for deployment of new non-nuclear weapons for "deep strikes" against Warsaw Treaty states. The same committee sanctioned a programme for the development of the bloc's military infrastructure between 1985 and 1990 to the tune of more than 7,850 million dollars, an almost 40 per cent increase on the figures for the past six years.

The session's communiqué confirmed the broad programme of constructive measures taken by the socialist countries to reduce world tensions. The Warsaw Treaty believes that the cardinal issue of our time is the cessation of the arms race and a transition

to disarmament, to nuclear one, in particular, is this goal attainable? Certainly. What is needed is a transition to a policy of realism and businesslike interaction in solving the problems facing the people of Europe and other continents, as well as a serious dialogue on equal basis between states with different social systems.

The Warsaw Treaty member-states are prepared for such talks, insist on them and the need to reach accord based on the principle of equality and equal security. Their proposals for ending the arms race and preventing war still stand; they emphasize that they do not seek military advantages but would not allow the other side gain such advantages either.

The Berlin session welcomed the agreement reached between the USSR and the USA on holding talks concerning the whole range of issues relating to nuclear and space weapons. The Warsaw Treaty favours accurate definition (from

the very start) of the goals of the talks which are aimed at consolidating strategic stability, preventing militarization of outer space and reducing the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The session noted that the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe dictates the need for a transition to concrete talks at the earliest possible time. The Warsaw Treaty gives preference to holding such talks in a constructive spirit, to achieving substantive accords on mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures in Europe on the political, and internationally legal plane, as well as in the military-technological sphere.

The Warsaw Treaty proposes as an important step towards overcoming the nuclear confrontation a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons. The USSR is prepared to

take such a step together with the USA as an example for other nuclear powers. The states represented at the session also favoured an early conclusion of a Treaty on complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and the holding of appropriate talks to that effect.

They further urged those nuclear powers, which have not yet given undertaking not to be the first to use such weapons to enter such a commitment. They consider it appropriate for all nuclear states to do all possible for the prevention of a nuclear war.

The Ministers also supported genuine talks on all issues under discussion at the Geneva Disarmament Conference aimed at reaching concrete agreements within the framework of this forum. Through constructive approach on the part of all Conference participants it would be possible to draw up an early convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons.

Remembering the Berlin session emphasized the need to boost up the UN role in safeguarding peace. The participants reiterated the proposals by socialist countries at UN aimed at limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, of negotiating an end to crises and conflicts in various parts of the world, and the establishment of a new world economic order. It was specifically stressed that discriminatory restrictions in economic relations and other forms of pressure contravene the cardinal principles of international relations.

Gallons let down

Ottawa. A Boeing 767 with 61 passengers on board and belonging to a Canadian air company miraculously escaped peril after its two engines unexpectedly failed at a height of 10,000 m. The pilots managed to land it on an out-of-the-way field, investigation into the reasons for the turbine failure showed that, unlike other planes used by the airline, the Boeing 767 has instruments indicating fuel consumption to be put on a religious basis. The chief military administrator said that if during the referendum most of the population approved his course, he would remain president for another five years.

PAKISTAN TO HOLD REFERENDUM

London. Reuters news agency reports that the head of the present regime in Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq has announced the holding of a referendum on December 19 on his policy of Islamization of Pakistan which provides for many aspects of secular life to be put on a religious basis. The chief military administrator said that if during the referendum most of the population approved his course, he would remain president for another five years.

OF INTEREST

Newspapers and television

Time has not influenced the Finns' tastes. As in the days of yore, they always begin their day by reading newspapers. Ninety-five per cent of the people of the land of 5,300,000, aged between 15 and 74 read newspapers fifteen to thirty minutes every day. According to polls, however, their main source of information is television 79 per cent of those polled confirmed this.

Breaking record by chance

80-year-old Australian teacher Ross Hall, a very serious person, came himself for imprudence in

The Finns prefer receiving their newspapers at home and very rarely buy them from newsstands.

Evening newspapers are less popular, and dailies are sold out more quickly than any other papers.

Quite unexpectedly, for himself Hall "shot" the average alone of a distance of 13.4 miles which proved to be a "world record". Now his name will be entered in the Guinness Book of Records.

In my life, said Ross, I have done a lot of silly things but this, probably, is the silliest.

Round the Soviet Union

● A MOUNTAINOUS RIVER, THE AT-BASHI, IN THE CENTRAL TIEN SHAN WILL SERVE LAND FARMING IN CENTRAL ASIA. Builders here have commissioned a dam with a rammed system of canals. The complex will not only protect the valley from destructive floods, but also effectively ensure the supply of water to almost ten thousand hectares of land. The creation of this farming oasis is part of a follow leads reclamation programme being undertaken by farmers and irrigators in the Naryn Region of Kirghizia.

● A COMPUTING CENTRE FOR COLLECTIVE USE HAS BEEN SET UP AT THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE IN THE TURKMENIAN REPUBLIC. It is meant for prompt processing of information supplied by dozens of subscribers in various districts of this republic, as well as effective control over the implementation of plans in various spheres of the national economy. Putting the centre into operation marks a new step towards the creation of a single republican national economy automatic control system.

● TWO NEW NAMES — VIYUSK AND YAKUTIA — HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE CATALOGUE OF SMALL PLANETS. These celestial bodies were discovered by staff members of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. The names, approved by the Central Bureau for Astronomical Telegrams (CBAT), were chosen not by mere chance. This year the Yakut Autonomous Republic marked the 35th anniversary of the large township of the Vilyuy River, which paved the way for modern Yakutia. Yakutia has made giant strides in economic and social development in the years of Soviet power.

Lithuania's power industry

The assembling of a second generating unit, with a 1.5 million kilowatts capacity of its reactor, has started at the Ignalina atomic power station, now under construction in Lithuania. The main unit of the station with a diesel reactor (there will be four of them altogether) has already produced 3,500 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy in the first year of its operation. The power engineering of the republic (with 3.5 million popu-

ATOMIC-POWERED SHIPS IN THE ARCTIC



The "Lenin", the first Soviet nuclear icebreaker, which has been in operation in the North for 25 years now, has started its new Arctic navigation. The jubilee of the world's first civil nuclear ship has coincided with the jubilee of captain Boris Sokolov, a prominent explorer of the Polar regions.

A quarter of a century ago, Sokolov, then a young navigator, for the first time took watch on the bridge of the atomic ship. He and other specialists tested the seaworthiness of the new ship in ice conditions, and this confirmed that Soviet scientists and ship-builders had worked in the right direction. Over the quarter of a century, his ship has covered more than 500 thousand miles and led through the Arctic ice 3,000 cargo ships with freight bound for Siberia and Chukotka Peninsula.

Practical experience has shown that the nuclear ship is absolutely safe. The "Lenin" ushered in a new chapter in the history of exploration of the Arctic. Already the first year of tests showed the broad capabilities of a ship with a nuclear reactor for prolonged navigation in the Arctic seas. These came over more powerful nuclear icebreakers of the new generation — the "Arktika" and the "Sibir". Thanks to them navigation in the western sector of the Soviet Arctic has been ensured all the year round, and to the east — for a longer period than previously.



Another nuclear ship, the "Rossiya", has been launched at the Leningrad ship-building yards. Construction of the Soviet Union's first nuclear lighter ship, also designed for operation in the Arctic, has been started. The nuclear icebreaker "Lenin" and its famous captain, Hero of Socialist Labour Boris Sokolov, continue to be seen in the ice-covered expanses of the Arctic.

average of 20 per cent annually. Thanks to this, livestock breeding, the production of flocks and processing of farm produce are being mechanized at rapid rates.

The current of the atomic station will improve the energy balance of a vast region embracing the Soviet Baltic republics, Byelorussia, and the western regions of the Russian Federation.

Besides the atomic, two thermal and one pumped-storage stations are now being built in Lithuania.

liquidated. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government took emergency steps. The region has received considerable resources and building materials. The area and the villages have been rebuilt; 778 houses have been repaired and 127 blocks of flats built. 188 families who were left without shelter have been moved to new apartments with modern amenities. Money sent by Soviet people and the Red Cross has been used to rehabilitate the network of institutions catering for children's health.

AIR CONTROLLED BY LASERS

Moscow experts have suggested a scheme by which laser posts would be set up in the capital to take care of air purity. The first such station, reports MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, has started operating in Bolshaya Cherkovskaya St.

The light beam monitors a vast territory of the district with its residential blocks, a large thermal power station and a network of roads. The lasers, each of which is meant for a particular type of pollution, will emit light beams directed at high walls. When the intensity of the directed and returning beams are compared, the presence of gas called aerosols can be immediately registered.

What will a city gain from such a comprehensive purity station? Mainly, a prompt and accurate data about the state of air at any given time of the day, and

The first artificial plantation of algae

Experts of the Murmansk Institute of biological studies are preparing to make a harvest of kelp from the pilot artificial plantation in the Barents Sea.

The plantation for artificial growing of kelp was set up a year ago in the Dalniy Zeleny Bay at the Barents Sea. The Institute's staff sow kelp spores on polyester ropes which are fixed at a preset depth by means of special floats. Each 5-metre rope has from 200 to 300 plants of up to 1.5 metre

long. It has been calculated that from 70 to 100 tonnes of kelp can be obtained from each hectare of the plantation.

The demand of the national economy, medicine and food, for kelp is increasing and must be developed from kelp. The possibilities of obtaining kelp from natural plantations are limited. The sowing of kelp on polyester ropes makes their production easier.

son. Besides, writes the paper, on the basis of this information one can correctly determine the source of contamination and eliminate harmful blowouts into the atmosphere. Obtaining generalized information about the whole district and the city as a whole, it will be easier to forecast such blowouts which are frequently connected with changes in the work of enterprises and farms, and, hence, prevent them.

BREAKING THROUGH THE SOUND BARRIER

This year has seen many scientific discoveries in this country. One of the latest discoveries entered in the USSR State Register of Discoveries was made by a team of Moscow scientists, writes MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA. They discovered a type of flows occurring near the surface of a body flying at supersonic velocities. The importance of this discovery lies in that it enables one to accurately predict the overloads acting on an aircraft breaking the sound barrier, which is currently required of many planes.

The discovery is of interest not only for aircraft designers and pilots, but for other sciences as well. It extends in any bodies moving at such velocities, including reentry space vehicles.

It provides a better idea of the forces acting on meteorites and bolides entering the Earth's atmosphere at space velocities, more so that such bodies have a regular shape.

OIL PIPELINE IN THE CASPIAN SEA

The construction of an oil pipeline in the Caspian Sea has begun with a record when a five-kilometre strand of pipe was laid on shore was lowered into the water. Such strands, almost twice as long as the usually ones, have not been used so far in the construction of pipelines in this area.

A powerful marine tugboat will deliver the steel strand floating on pontoons to the drilling platform. Installed on the 28 April at the 100 kilometre off Bakin. Here it will be sent into the sea to set the beginning for a pipeline which will link the promising field with the Nefteyulys Kamal town of oil in the midst of the Caspian Sea.

HIGH-TEST STEEL

Construction has been completed of a complex for the production of high-test steel at the Donetsk Steel Smelter of the Donetsk Lenin Metallurgical Works, where a powerful heat treatment furnace for heating steel has been commissioned.

The building of the complex contains a technological gap for the production of super-strong metal which has no parallel in other Soviet industries. Receiving liquid steel from electric arc furnaces, installers for continuous pouring deposit the steel in moulds which transform it into a rectangular strip. The strip is later subjected to heat for it to acquire the requisite plasticity so as to be shaped directly.

The new process saves up to 12-15 per cent of metal as compared with the traditional pouring method. When the strip begins to work at full capacity, the works will produce half a million tonnes of high-test steel a year.

Wooden architecture museum



Visitors once invited to the town of Plesetsk to see the collection of the Plesetsk Museum of Wooden Architecture. This "little" town, now one of the exhibits, weighs half a tonne.

Wooden Russia has preserved in the depths of its forests, churches, mills, huts, bathhouses and buildings back to the 17th-19th centuries. When decided in 1968 to set up an open-air museum in Arkhangelsk, specimens of ancient Russian architecture began to come in by all means of transport available, including a helicopter. Today, there are 75 structures in Malye Karely, with three expected to reach 120.

Let us welcome our one millionth visitor. The visitors come to us all the year round. We have folk festivals with the participation of local and professional singers and dancers, show of crafts, and give New Year parties for

school children on holidays. There are also concerts of bell tolls, with 25 bells on three campaniles serving as musical instruments. We have special open-air days for schoolchildren on which potters, weavers, wood-carvers demonstrate their art.

The staff members of the museum — art historians, architects, and artists are involved in restoration work and expeditions around the region selecting future exhibits such as distaffs, looms, boats, household utensils, ancient clothes, and articles of applied arts for the museum.

"A splendid idea and a no less splendid embodiment, which has made it possible to preserve folk customs, traditions and everyday life and culture of this ancient land," Yuri Ovchinnikov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said after visiting Malye Karely.

Merina AMAROVA



Book publishing in Armenia

A collection of works by the 20th-century British and Soviet novelists has been published in the multivolume series "Gems of World Literature".

Armenian readers have already been offered Dante's "Divine Comedy", Friedrich Schiller's "The Robbers", and other works of world literature, as well as the "Gems of World Literature".

Today Armenia is regarded as the most "reading" republic in the USSR, noted Gagan Mugnetyan. Many books are published in hundreds of thousands of copies.

Works of Armenian classics and modern writers have been translated into almost fifty languages. Also translated into Armenian are works of world literature from approximately the same number of languages including Russian. Armenia markets its books into 75 countries.

Using the example of Captain Grant

republic with a population of less than three and a half million. The low prices make it possible for practically every family to have a chosen library of books selected according to preference.

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Using the example of Captain Grant

Corinthian Samir, a little girl who lives in Nottingham, England, used on old way of communication when she asked her parents to throw a bottle containing a message into the sea so that it would swim to unknown friends. The idea, she wrote in her message, came to her mind when her father read the story of Captain Grant written by Jules Verne.

The little girl evidently cannot read or write and dictated the message to her parents. The message, full of kind words and

Science and technology

BEARING WITH 'ETERNAL LUBRICANT'

Scientists suggested a bearing with a microporous surface. The pores are filled with a low-friction material consisting of a fluoroplastic with special admixtures. Such bearings need no lubrication and work reliably in high temperature conditions — up to 300°C as well as in cosmic cold. They are resistant to aggressive media and do not lose their qualities in deep vacuum.

THIRD SUPERDEEP BOREHOLE

Design work has completed on a superdeep drilling rig, the first ever in Western Siberia. With a depth of 15 kilometres it is expected to be reached in the country's largest oil-bearing province. It is the third super-deep borehole after the Kola and the Sakhalin. It is believed that the borehole will provide more information on the lower levels of the Earth's core.

The rig will be positioned in an area with far more difficult conditions than, say, in Azerbaijan or the Kola Peninsula. Work will begin next autumn. Boreholes will be built, the foundation for the rig, a power station built, together with housing, stores and auxiliary facilities.

OF INTEREST

wishes, the desire to meet us many nice people as possible, started its voyage. After two months the sea threw out the bottle not far from the village of Sarnik, in Latvia (in Soviet Baltic republics, where it was found by Marie Lave, a student of a vocational school. Marie took the bottle to the school. The children translated the text and thirty of them sent replies to the little girl in England, using the modern way of communication — posing.

The Latvian children were not surprised at the little girl's idea. A year ago they received in the same way a message from some schoolchildren in Karl-Marx Stadt, the GDR.

All such presents are kept in the school's museum of international friendship. Correspondence continues.

VIEWPOINT

Higher productivity — a decisive factor in Soviet economic growth

Leonid KORENEV

Economic growth in the Soviet Union is a constant feature. The country knows no depressions — none has occurred for decades.

What is behind the current economic growth is remarkably intensive development of the USSR national economy, with growing productivity playing the major role.

This is vividly confirmed by statistics. Thus, in 1972, higher productivity was responsible for 75 per cent of all industrial growth. In 1963, this figure rose to 80 per cent. Preliminary 1974 data indicate that this figure will be at least 80 per cent, and the trend will continue.

Let us recall that the Soviet Union produces one-fifth of the world total.

Intensification of the Soviet economy rests on the possibilities offered by scientific and technological progress. This complies with both economic and social considerations. Priority is given to advantageous inventions and processes relieving man from much of the workload. An important aspect of automation in the USSR is that machines do not produce redundant losses since a planned economy guarantees employment for all. This gives rise to a favourable social climate for mechanization and automation.

Reliance on scientific and technological progress, does, indeed, presuppose encouraging its initiators. Every year one of the central events in this country is the awarding of State Prizes of the USSR. This year, they were awarded to 40 projects in science and technology.

The prizes this year were given for successes in physics, mathematics, electronics, space exploration, medicine, metallurgy, engineering, geology, aeronautics, etc.

In this context, of great significance are studies resulting in considerable savings and which relieve workers from arduous jobs. These include, for instance, methods employed in the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe transcontinental pipeline. Thanks to these methods, the rate of construction increased severalfold, as compared with the construction (in similar natural and climatic conditions) of the Trans-Alaska pipeline in the United States. The methods saved 500 million roubles in annual costs, while the actual construction time was only one-third of the planned. The main thing is that the result was achieved under better working conditions.

Another example is a project completed by a group of Lithuanian engineers. They offered a highly automated zero-waste process for the manufacture of plastics. Again machines have replaced people, to the advantage of human health.

These examples are typical and reflect the overall strategy in the Soviet economy, i.e. its reliance on scientific and technological progress.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CONTINENT OF SCIENTISTS

This is the name of the Antarctic, and not without reason. Now explorers from 22 countries are currently working on the ice continent, writes IZVESTIYA. As for the Soviet Union, its 40 research institutions process and generalize unique materials collected by members of Soviet Antarctic expeditions. Hundreds of monographs and collections of research papers have been published, as well as the world's first two-volume "Atlas of the Antarctic". Add to this the more than 3,000 sheets of maps covering the continent and about 1,000 maps covering adjoining waters. More than 10,000 new geographic names have appeared on former white spots.

HALF A YEAR AFTER THE TERRIBLE STORM

Less than six months have passed since the memorable day of June 9, 1964, when a devastating storm attacked the Ivanovo Region in the Russian Federation. 666 houses, more than 40 communal service and cultural establishments, 157 industrial enterprises, stores, and cattle-breeding farms were destroyed. Besides, almost 600 summer cottages, 1,224 hectares of grain, vegetable and potato fields and over a thousand hectares of forests were also affected.

The newspaper PRAVDA reports that the consequences of the natural disaster have been, in the main,

